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ADEN

See item: 37-32.

ALGERIA

See item: 37-32.

ARGENTINA

37-1 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has reported that Italy-Argentina became the major route of assisted migration from Western Europe in November and December 1953. In November, 8,364 European migrants were moved overseas, of whom more than 45 per cent came from Italy and Trieste; Germany, which had consistently held the lead during almost all the preceding twenty-one months, moved to second place with 2,472 emigrants. Argentina for the first time took over from Canada the place of leading immigration country for the month of November, with 2,232 Europeans; Canada, Brazil and Australia followed in that order. In December, 8,798 European migrants were moved overseas, of whom 4,772 came from Italy and Trieste (4,146 from Italy) and 2,517 from Germany; Argentina received 3,174 migrants, Australia 1,812 and Canada 1,344. (ICEM Press Release No. 64, 10 December 1953; ICEM/Mig/81 - Provisional Report)

37-2 The Swiss Telegraph Agency reports favourable developments in a colony of Swiss immigrants located in the territory of Misiones in Argentina. Besides Swiss immigrants, many other foreigners have settled in this colony, whose population now numbers 300,000. The colony produces tobacco, tea and tung nuts and has industrial plants, which produce annually goods valued at 35,000,000 pesos. (Aargauer Volksblatt, Baden, Switzerland, 14 December 1953)

37-3 The Government recently has been granting immigration visas under certain restrictive conditions. The measure was taken with a view to improving the economy of the country. The introduction of the conditional

visa was supposed to place immigration in better relationship to the needs of agriculture and the rural areas. Although the Government did not intend to limit immigration through this measure, it decreased immigration considerably. Immigration statistics for 1953 show that a great number of members of families of migrants were arriving, but the number of migrants coming for settlement decreased markedly. The demand for technicians, engineers and chemists decreased considerably. Emigration of such persons to Argentina is therefore not recommended at present, certainly not without obtaining beforehand necessary information about the possibilities of employment in the particular specialized field. During the last year, more Swiss technicians returned home than immigrated there; the same is true of commercial personnel, which, according to new provisions for admission, is no longer permitted to seek employment in Buenos Aires. Individual persons could possibly be placed in the interior of the country, but there a knowledge of the native language is an indispensable requirement. (Technische Rundschau, Bern, 22 January 1954) see item 33-2.

See also items: 37-17; 37-23; 37-36; 37-37; 37-38.

AUSTRALIA

37-4 A total of 725 displaced persons from Balkan countries left Trieste for Australia on 3 January 1954 in a ship chartered by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Of these, 560 came from Trieste camps, and the rest from camps in Austria and Germany. Sixty-three women and children unable to travel by sea left Italy by air. During travel, English lessons were given to the emigrants. In Australia they are to be employed in agriculture; from the moment of their arrival they will enjoy full trade union rights to wages and social insurance, and after five years they will be able to obtain Australian citizenship. (The Times, London, 4 January 1954)

37-5 The first contingent of a group of 2,100 Italians from the Free Territory of Trieste was scheduled to depart early in March 1954 for Australia under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. ICEM has obtained visas for 2,100 Italians from the

Australian Government, and the emigrants will travel on Italian ships. The movement of the entire group will be completed by the end of June 1954. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris, 29 January 1954)

37-6 The fifth Citizenship Convention, which took place in Canberra from 26 to 28 January 1954, was attended by members of Federal and State Parliaments and representatives of churches, trade unions and other organizations; immigration policy and absorption of migrants were the main topics of discussion at the Convention. The Federal Immigration Minister said that the Government had agreed on a migrant intake of 100,000 for 1954-55, as compared with the 1953-54 target of 90,000. He commented that the 100,000 target was not a rigid figure, but depended on economic development in Australia. The programme reflected national prosperity, he added, but it would not be a serious liability should economic conditions deteriorate. The Chairman of the Federal Immigration Planning Council told the Convention that the yearly migration objective should be fixed at two per cent of the population, and that the flow of migrants should continue without fluctuation from year to year. The chairman emphasized the need for 60,000 workers to be added to the work force every year, with 40,000 of these to be supplied through migration; even if 100,000 migrants come in 1954, manpower will increase by only about 27,000, which falls very short of the need. Members of the Convention pointed out that there had been many difficulties in the early stages of the programme, but that the suspicion and fear that immigration would break down Australian standards had proved groundless, and the new arrivals are contributing to the greatness of Australia. (Australian Weekly Review, New York, No. 54/3, 20 January 1954; News Summary, New York, No. 54/7, 26 January 1954; Proceedings, Australian Citizenship Council, Canberra, 26-29 January 1954; Australian Weekly Review, New York, No. 54/6, 10 February 1954)

37-7 The Minister for Immigration, at the Citizenship Convention held in January 1954, stated that as long as the British Commonwealth had a lopsided distribution of population, it could not hope to develop its

full strength. The concentration of so large a proportion of the British population within the British Isles was a matter for continuing concern for the United Kingdom Government and the British Commonwealth as a whole. The Minister added that unless the United Kingdom Government decided on a policy of positive encouragement of emigration, there was no possibility of any substantial increase in the number of British migrants coming to Australia. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom has been about 150,000 a year, most of these going to Australia. The Minister pointed out that Australia would not find it so easy to attract migrants now as in the years immediately after the war. He added that it was encouraging to see the enthusiasm with which the Netherlands Government was developing its immigration programme. (The Times, London, 28 January 1954)

37-8 The Minister for Immigration has stated that the publicity given in Great Britain to the tour of Australia by the British royal family has stimulated an interest in the country on the part of prospective migrants; another factor was the improved economic position of the country. The Minister felt that there should be no difficulty in obtaining all the British migrants necessary to fill ships available for 1954. In the Netherlands, the number of applications received from prospective migrants in January 1954 was 50 per cent higher than the monthly average for 1953. Similar indications are to be noted in Germany. Just under 75,000 new settlers came to the country in 1953. (Australian News Summary, No. 54/12, 12 February 1954)

37-9 In planning for the intake of migrants, emphasis has been placed on the reuniting of families; agreements signed with the Netherlands and Germany have provided for the acceptance of family groups. The Good-Neighbour Movement, which aims at the co-ordination of the activities of church, welfare and community organizations for the purpose of assimilating migrants into the life of the community, has opened branches in urban and provincial centres where there are considerable numbers of migrants. With respect to the reception and care of migrants,

the Commonwealth Department of Immigration employs fully qualified social workers who provide a case-work service for migrants, particularly those living in immigration centres and hostels; these social workers concentrate on the more urgent problems of individuals and families. (Report from the U.N. correspondent on Social Welfare in Australia, December 1953)

37-10 An agreement concluded by the United Kingdom and Australia in February 1953 became effective on 7 January 1954. It enables people migrating from one country to the other to transfer their rights acquired under the respective national schemes of social security. It has been difficult to adjust the British contributory scheme and the Australian system of providing benefits entirely from taxation, but these difficulties have been overcome. The qualifying period of residence in Australia is waived in favour of British immigrants; United Kingdom pensioners resident there - whether old, sick or widowed - will have their pensions increased to the Australian level at the Commonwealth's expense and all the settlers will enjoy equal rights with the Australian-born to unemployment and sickness benefits and children's allowances. Equivalent rights are to be extended by the United Kingdom to Australians who take up residence there. Agreements of this kind are in effect between the United Kingdom and Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Denmark. (The Times, London, 7 January 1954) See items 25-58; 25-75

37-11 The Tasmanian Parliament has passed a draft bill which will allow permission to be given to four foreign doctors per year to practice their profession. They must take an examination set by the State Medical Council, and before being able to practice privately, they must work for five years for the Ministry of Public Health. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1953)

37-12 Since the end of World War II, Australia has absorbed 723,000 immigrants. The immigration took place in three phases. Immediately after the war came 345,000 British. In 1947 the second phase began, organized by the International Refugee Organization, which brought

170,000 displaced persons, mainly from eastern Europe, to Australia. The third phase of immigration included - besides British - Italians, Dutch, Germans and Swiss. In 1953, as a consequence of difficulties in the labour market and the housing problem, the Australian Government limited the number of immigrants to 80,000, among them 40,000 British. The remaining 40,000 were divided among other European countries: 20,000 from those with which immigration treaties had been concluded, and 20,000 immigrants sent under the "nomination scheme". This plan makes possible the immigration of persons who are proposed by persons residing in Australia. The applicant is required to sign an affidavit that the prospective immigrant will not become a public charge. The favouring of single male workers in the former immigration schemes resulted in a surplus of men in Australia. Thus, at present, arrangements have been made to facilitate the immigration of members of families of aliens residing in Australia. The worsening of the economic situation affected immigrants first, because, as a rule, those who were not naturalized lost their jobs, followed by those who had been naturalized, and lastly by Australians. This development put many in a difficult economic situation and led to discontent among the immigrants. The Australian Government has, besides restricting the immigration quota, taken various economic measures to combat unemployment. It is interested in improving the situation of the immigrant labour force, since the immigration policy from the outset has been directed toward preventing the formation of national minorities. A broad educational and informational programme will prevent tension between the old settlers and the immigrants, who are accustomed to different standards of living. The Government has endeavoured to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good neighbour policy, designed to facilitate the speedy and complete integration of the aliens into the feeling and thinking of the Australian people. The educational activities, which are extended to old settlers as well as to newcomers, have already borne fruit. With the economic measures, it is hoped that it will be possible to mitigate the difficulties which arose last year and thus put an end to the problems besetting the new Australians.
(Solothurner Zeitung, Solothurn, Switzerland, 5 December 1953)

See also items: 37-1; 37-17; 37-27; 37-40; 37-50.

AUSTRIA

37-13 According to an announcement by the "Ruecksiedlungsamt" of South Tyrol, during the period from 1949 to 1952, 6,065 settlers from Austria and 1,192 from Germany - altogether 7,257 - returned to the South Tyrol. This total does not include persons who did not require assistance from the Resettlement Office; thus presumably 8,000 to 9,000 persons legally returned to the South Tyrol. This action is the result of an agreement made between the Foreign Ministers of Austria and Italy (5 September 1946), concerning the resettlement of the South Tyrolians who emigrated in 1939. (Die Furche, Vienna, 21 November 1953)

37-14 During a debate in the Carinthian Land Diet, it was disclosed that Carinthia gave refuge to 50,000 displaced persons who had come there since the end of the war, 35,000 of whom were already naturalized by the end of 1952, while 17,349, among them 7,575 Volksdeutsche have not yet received citizenship. Many of them have not applied for citizenship because they intend to emigrate overseas. The displaced persons comprise all possible professions and occupations, and many, particularly the intellectuals, have not been able to secure satisfactory jobs. According to an agreement concluded between Austria and West Germany, beginning in 1953, pensions and old age allowances will be paid to those who are entitled to receive them. (Die Neue Zeit, Klagenfurt, Austria, 9 December 1953)

See also items: 37-4; 37-16; 37-17; 37-35.

BELGIUM

See items: 37-16; 37-22; 37-49; 37-50; 37-52.

BOLIVIA

See item: 37-38.

BRAZIL

37-15 In an interview given to the newspaper "O Globo", the Director-General of the International Social Service, during his recent visit to Brazil, outlined the objectives of the action of his organization on behalf of migrants. The organization co-operates in Brazil with the National Immigration Council. Although the organization's branch in Rio de Janeiro was established only a short time ago, it is giving assistance to about 350 different cases. The services of the organization are extended not only to emigrants from Europe, but also to Brazilians who are abroad. (Jornal do Comércio, Lisbon, 16 December 1953)

See also items: 37-1; 37-17; 37-23; 37-27; 37-37; 37-38; 37-49; 37-50.

CANADA

37-16 It has been announced that from 1 January to 31 December 1953, 168,868 persons entered Canada; this represents an increase of 3 per cent in comparison with the year 1952. The 1953 figures included the admission of 47,077 British, 35,015 Germans, 24,293 Italians, 20,472 Dutch, 9,379 Americans, 3,574 Austrians, 3,176 Poles, 3,136 French, 2,059 Greeks, 1,999 Yugoslavs, 1,929 Chinese, 1,562 Danes, 1,431 Belgians, 1,232 Finns, 939 Norwegians, 826 Swiss, 745 Maltese, 555 Portuguese, 543 Czechs, 435 Swedes, 269 Rumanians and 257 Spaniards. 68,269 adult males, 56,425 adult females, and 44,174 children comprised the total group. Of this number, 91,133 were gainfully occupied; they included 26,492 employed in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 17,250 in agriculture, 13,766 in domestic service, 10,380 as labourers, 8,845 as professional workers, 6,339 as clerks, 3,044 in trades, 1,557 in transportation, 1,176 as managers and 464 in mines. 77,735 were not gainfully occupied; these included 31,343 dependent wives and 41,253 children. (Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistical Unit, Statements for the Calendar Year 1953)

37-17 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has reported that Canada displaced the United States as the number one receiver of migrants assisted by the Committee. The total number received by Canada from 1 February 1952 up to 31 December 1953 was 45,310, followed by the United States with 44,353; Australia was third with 28,830 and Brazil fourth with 22,439; Argentina held fifth place with 9,480 (for eleven months only); Venezuela received 5,392; Israel, 3,078; Chile, 2,096; and other countries, 2,051. These migrants came from Austria (16,545), Germany(78,248), Greece (4,589), Italy (32,264), the Netherlands (12,308), Shanghai/Hong Kong (4,191), Trieste (2,055), and other countries (14,302). (ICEM Press Release No. 64, 10 December 1953; ICEM Provisional Report for the period of 1 February 1952 to 31 December 1953)

37-18 The fourth edition of a pamphlet entitled "Working and Living Conditions in Canada" was published in December 1953 by the Department of Labour in consultation with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. This pamphlet gives the latest information on general economic conditions, employment, apprenticeship, vocational training, wage rates, working conditions and social security; particular attention is given to topics of special interest to prospective migrants, such as professional employment opportunities. (Working and Living Conditions in Canada, prepared by the Department of Labour in consultation with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 1 December 1953)

See also items: 37-1; 37-27; 37-40; 37-41; 37-50.

CEYLON

37-19 An agreement was signed on 18 January 1954 by the Governments of Ceylon and India on the questions of citizenship rights of people of Indian descent and of illicit immigration in Ceylon. The agreement provides that the Ceylon Government will expedite registration of citizens and try to complete disposal of pending applications within two years.

Persons who are not registered as Ceylon citizens may register as Indian citizens at the Office of the India High Commissioner in Colombo. During the meeting which preceded the signing of the agreement, the problem of illicit immigration was discussed; an investigation conducted by officials of the two countries had shown that many of the illicit migrants were induced to enter Ceylon by unscrupulous agents and that many of the immigrants were legal residents of Ceylon who were returning to their lawful vocations and homes by illegal means because legal entry had been denied to them by the implementation of Ceylon's Immigration Act in respect of the grant of resident permits. It is reported that the Government of Ceylon would be willing to drop the idea of compulsory repatriation. (The Hindu, Madras, 9 and 15 November 1953; India News, London, 23 January 1954)

CHILE

37-20 With the Chilean Government willing to admit 1,000 Dutch families as agricultural settlers, a survey is currently being conducted by the Dutch emigration attaché in Buenos Aires to explore colonization prospects in the central part of Chile. (De Tijd, Amsterdam, 8 December 1953)

See also items: 37-17; 37-49

CHINA

37-21 The resettlement of European refugees in China was stepped up during 1953. The movement increased more than threefold - from 941 in 1942 to 3,250 in 1953. (ICEM Press Release No. 67, 21 January 1954)

37-22 It is announced that fifty-one European refugees from Shanghai have found new homes in Belgium, Denmark and Sweden. The group, which included sick and elderly persons with their closest relatives, are the first of

several hundred Europeans to be moved from China to homes and sanatoria in Europe as a result of arrangements made by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees with the aid of governments and voluntary agencies. This movement will be followed by special resettlement operations for some 600 other European refugees in China whose age or health makes normal immigration impossible for them. The special needs of the sick and elderly came to light in the course of a study of the resettlement prospects of some 15,000 European refugees in China. The initial response of governments to the request of the High Commissioner was most encouraging, and already places for 318 of the difficult cases have been found, either in government homes or in the care of voluntary agencies. Most of the costs of the resettlement project - including transport to Hong Kong, maintenance of the refugees there prior to their departure for Europe, and initial grants to governments or voluntary agencies to pay the first costs of reception - are borne by the United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund. (United Nations Press Release REF/54, 27 January 1954) See item 36-22

See also items: 37-16; 37-56

COLOMBIA

37-23 While numerous South American countries have, for a considerable period of time, pursued a liberal immigration policy, Colombia has maintained a rather cautious attitude. The immigration laws, which, among other things, require every immigrant to deposit a bond of 1,500 pesos for two years, do not encourage mass immigration. For this reason, the number of aliens in Colombia has remained relatively small. There was no immigration of farmers as was the case in Brazil or at certain times also in Argentina. This situation is about to change, as the Colombian Government has taken steps to increase immigration, particularly that of farmers. For this purpose, the Instituto de Colonización y Inmigración,

with a capital of one hundred million pesos, has been established. The capital will be used for the building of roads, airfields, schools and other buildings; in addition, loans, technical aid, travelling expenses and living expenses for the period immediately after arrival will be paid for from this capital. The immigration of groups and families, rather than of individuals, will be encouraged. It is believed that this policy will promote the immigration of selected and highly skilled farmers, who will not only colonize tracts of land which have not yet been exploited, but will also reorganize Colombian agricultural production, which has been based on the culture solely of coffee. It is also hoped that the foreigners will raise the cultural level of the "colonos". In general, it is thought that immigrants from central and western European countries, particularly from Italy, will be best suited for the life of the country. The areas which these European farmers are expected to colonize are situated mostly in the hot zones and are covered to a considerable extent with tropical forests. Land on the Pacific Coast, in the Magdalena Valley and the "Llanos Orientales" have been mentioned as possible areas for colonization. The whole coast has the greatest rainfall on earth, and the average yearly temperature is 28°Centigrade, thereby making working conditions extremely difficult for newcomers. Thus the settling of European farmers in these regions would probably be unsuccessful. The second region, the Magdalena Valley, though in unsettled zones also covered with dense forests, has a more bearable climate. It also has less rainfall, and there is less dampness. It might be suitable for the planting of cotton. The "Llanos Orientales", which the Colombians call the immense regions, situated to the east of the Andes, have sometimes been inaccurately described as one of the important remaining reserves of the earth. However, the fertility of this region is not as great as has been assumed, because the soil is poor in nutritive material. It is expected that prospective immigrants will be fully informed regarding the situation in the particular zone in which they intend to settle.
(Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Morning Edition, Zurich, 7 November 1953)

· See items 35-27; 36-24

37-24 The new organization pattern of the Institute of Colonization and Immigration provides for the creation of an immigration committee which will be responsible for conducting official policy in this field. Representatives of the interested ministries will participate in this committee. It is hoped that the new orientation will end the phase during which, despite frequent statements in favour of an active immigration policy, Colombia did not take the post-war opportunity to receive from Europe immigrants of high calibre who had been available and went to other countries. (El Tiempo, Bogotà, 6 November 1953)

COSTA RICA

37-25 Upon the proposal of the Medical Council, a recent decree of the Government introduced regulations concerning the exercise of the medical profession by foreigners to be engaged by the Government. The regulations provide that aliens who wish to practice medicine in Costa Rica must submit their applications, diplomas and certificates of good character, attested by the Commission of the Council of Physicians, and take examinations. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Februay 1954)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 37-16

DENMARK

See items: 37-10; 37-16; 37-22; 37-43

EGYPT

37-26 In accordance with an agreement concluded between the Egyptian Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, bona fide refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner and residing in Egypt will have the right to a residence permit and can be issued a travel document together with a re-entry permit when they have to travel abroad. It is estimated that there are several thousand refugees within the mandate of the High Commissioner in Egypt, as well as scattered groups totalling several hundred in neighbouring countries. (United Nations Press Release REF/56, 12 February 1954)

FINLAND

See item: 37-16

FRANCE

See items: 37-10; 37-16; 37-49; 37-50; 37-52

GERMANY

37-27 During the period from 1 January 1953 to 30 September 1953, 46,500 emigrants, among them 17,000 women and girls, left West Germany for the following countries: Canada, 26,392; the United States, 10,748; Australia, 5,409; South Africa, 1,108; Brazil, 1,015; other South American countries, 1,005; European countries, 748; Asia, 94. It is estimated that more than 30,000 persons emigrated to Canada in 1953; thus for the first time the Canadian quota has surpassed the United States quota of 26,000. (Weltbild, Munich, Germany)

37-28 The Rhine Navigation Committee of the Oberbaden Chamber of Commerce and Industry estimates that in case the Rhine Navigation Project Basel-Bodensee should be realized, 50,000 German refugees could be settled and find employment in the new industries to be established there. (Badische Neueste Nachrichten, Karlsruhe, Baden, 15 December 1953)

See also items: 37-1; 37-4; 37-8; 37-9; 37-12; 37-13; 37-14; 37-16; 37-17; 37-34; 37-35; 37-37; 37-52

GREECE

37-29 Greek emigration increased considerably in 1953. In 1952, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration assisted 489 Greeks to resettle overseas; in 1953, the number increased to 4,589, and it is expected that the annual movement for 1954 will attain 6,200. (ICEM Press Release No. 68, 21 January 1954)

See also items: 37-16; 37-17; 37-35; 37-37; 37-50

HONG KONG

See items: 37-17; 37-22

INDIA

37-30 The Government of West Bengal has stated that in order to keep able-bodied men among refugees in camps busy while the Government is engaged in acquiring land for their rehabilitation, it has adopted a policy of providing work for as many of them as possible. Several work camps have already been opened, and more are planned. In the camps, work is provided against wages, and where a worker is unable to earn a

sufficient amount for maintaining his family because of lack of skill or some other reason beyond his control, he is allowed a subsidy. Families of workers in these camps also receive priority in rehabilitation. (The Statesman, Calcutta, 28 December 1953)

See also items: 37-19; 37-55

INDONESIA

37-31 A draft bill covering the problems of nationality and dual nationality in Indonesia has been presented to the Cabinet and is to be discussed by the Council of Ministers. It is expected that it will be sent to Parliament in the near future with a request that it be given priority. (Report on Indonesia, New York, No. 8, January 1954)

IRAN

See item: 37-32

IRAQ

See item: 37-32

IRELAND

See item: 37-10

ISRAEL

37-32 The slackening of the flow of immigrants to Israel, which is indicated by the fact that only 10,500 immigrants entered in 1953, while the number of declared emigrants was approximately 8,500, has given rise

to debate over the need for a new wave of immigrants possessing the pioneering spirit which established the country. It is pointed out that since its establishment, Israel has pursued a policy of "rescue immigration", which accounted for most of the 750,000 persons who settled in the country, but it is stressed that these persons lacked a pioneering spirit. The country is prepared to continue such a policy, and is willing to moderate some of the restrictions which now bar the entry of persons over forty years of age, those in ill health, widows with many children and divorced women. Also barred at present are persons of any age and condition who refuse to accept an assignment as to their place of residence. Slightly more than half of the immigrants of the last five years have come from Iraq, Yemen and Aden, Morocco, Algeria, Syria, Lebanon and Iran. (New York Times, 6 January 1954)

37-33 Statistics compiled by the Ministry of the Interior reveal that the rate of emigration fell in 1953 from the previous year's figure. 34,000 persons left the country, either as emigrants or tourists, and 21,000 entered, including 10,355 immigrants and 1,020 visitors afterwards registering as immigrants. The head of the Immigration Department of the Ministry of the Interior noted that the balance, 13,000 is smaller than the figure for 1952 - 13,500. Of those departing, only 8,000 declared that they intended to settle elsewhere, but experience showed that additional persons left permanently without signifying their intention. On the other hand, in 1953 10,000 persons indicated their wish to leave permanently, as it was then more difficult to get an exit visa for the purpose of tourism only. It was pointed out that the departure of seven per cent of all immigrants since the mass-influx began would give no cause for anxiety, but there are signs that emigration will increase, especially among newcomers unable to get accustomed to hardships in their hutted camps, and struggling villages crippled by unemployment. The Arab population movement was neutralized, with about 3,000 entering the country, including persons within the reunion of families scheme, and the same number going abroad, mostly to Jordan or other neighbouring States. A small proportion emigrated to the American continent. (Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem, 13 January 1954)

37-34 Forty emigrants who returned to Germany from Israel were resettled in December 1953. With the inclusion of this group, a total of 199 Israelis who returned to Germany after 1 August 1953 were relocated with the assistance of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. Most of the migrants went to South American countries. (Die Neue Zeitung, Berlin, 13 December 1953)

37-35 The Israeli Government has concluded a third agreement with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; in accordance with its provisions, ICEM assistance will be extended to nationals of Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands who wish to settle permanently in Israel, and who could not do so without such aid, provided their emigration has been approved by their respective governments. The new agreement also provides for the continuation of ICEM resettlement aid to European Jewish refugees who have left their country of citizenship and arrived in Western Europe en route to Israel or whose post-war re-establishment in Europe has been found to be impossible. During the past 23 months, ICEM has assisted over 3,000 refugees to resettle in Israel; the new agreement provides for the movement of 2,000 persons to Israel in 1954. It has also been announced that in addition to the per capita payment it makes toward the movement of Jews to Israel, the Israeli Government will contribute $10,000 to the Migration Committee's general operational fund for 1954. (ICEM Press Release No. 69, 26 January 1954)

See also item: 37-17

ITALY

37-36 On 19 December 1953, 1,100 Italians (600 women and 500 children) sailed for Argentina to join the heads of their families; most of the emigrants came from the province of Calabria, which was recently heavily damaged by floods. There were on board children's physicians, and two Argentinian teachers, whose duty it was to give talks on Argentinian

usages and customs and to instruct the women and older children in the rudiments of Spanish. Since the end of World War II, many Italian workers have emigrated to Argentina, but they were unable to take their families with them or to pay for the passage later on. In agreement with the Argentinian and Italian Governments, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration is now providing transportation for these family members. (ICEM Press Release No. 65, 18 December 1953; Il Messagero, Rome, 20 December 1953; Solothurner Zeitung, Solothurn, Switzerland, 26 December 1953)

37-37 According to figures published by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, overseas countries are turning more and more from Germany to Italy and Greece as sources for immigrants. It is expected that in 1954 Italy will take first place among emigration countries. The same figures reveal a net increase in migration from Europe to Latin America, particularly Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela. In 1953 the Committee assisted 87,000 persons to emigrate from Europe: this represents an increase of 10,000 over 1952. Thirty-one per cent of the migrants went to Latin America in 1953; in 1952, it was 17%. The immigration of 117,000 persons is foreseen for 1954, 50% of whom will go to Latin America. 78,248 of the 164,600 emigrants resettled in 1952 and 1953 came from Germany. Of the total figure for 1952, 11,608 were Italians; in 1953, 20,656 Italians were assisted by ICEM, and it is expected that more than 45,000 will be cared for in 1954. (ICEM Press Release No. 68, 21 January 1954; Giornale d'Italia, Rome, 23 January 1954)

See also items: 37-1; 37-5; 37-10; 37-12; 37-13; 37-16; 37-17; 37-23; 37-35; 37-43; 37-45; 37-48; 37-52

JAPAN

37-38 Japan has announced that, because of budget reductions, it has been forced to reduce the number of Japanese emigrants scheduled to go to South American countries during 1954. The Foreign Office had requested 1,500,000,000 yen (about $4,170,000) to relocate the emigrants, while

only 330,000,000 yen were allocated. The Office, which originally planned to send 8,000 Japanese to Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay for settlement, has been compelled to cut the proposed number to 3,500. Of these, 3,000 will go to Brazil, 400 to Argentina and 100 to Paraguay; the programme is scheduled to go into operation in April or May. To date, 1,500 Japanese have emigrated to South America under the programme for the current fiscal year. (New York Times, 18 January 1954; New York Times, 3 February 1954)

LEBANON

See item: 37-32

LUXEMBOURG

See item: 37-10

MALTA

See item: 37-16

MEXICO

37-39 A number of governors of Mexican states and the mayors of several cities in Mexico have requested of the Federal Government that instead of thousands of migrant workers being allowed to depart to the United States, an effort be made to use these workers as settlers in Mexico. Because of a lack of manpower, certain coastal areas cannot be developed; in Lower California and other states there is not enough

manpower for the planting and harvesting. Workers who migrate to the United States might be prohibited from doing so, or their number perhaps reduced, and be directed to those zones of the Republic where they might find gainful employment. (El Universal, Mexico City, 10 December 1953)

See also item: 37-58

MOROCCO

See item: 37-32

NETHERLANDS

37-40 In spite of the policy of the Netherlands Government for encouraging and helping migration, the figures for actual emigration have consistently declined. By 1952 the annual emigration figure had risen to 48,690, but in 1953 only about 37,900 Dutch left the Netherlands. About 80 per cent of the total decline was attributable to the change in emigration to Australia; from a total of 15,828 who went there in 1952, the number declined to 7,790 in 1953. Another factor in the emigration decline is a lessened fear of war in Europe; finally, economic recovery of the Netherlands has made emigration seem less attractive or necessary. Attempting to spur emigration, the Dutch Government has set up a special Commissariat for Emigration; it has also given emigrants subsidies for transportation to their new homes. The Government, however, was not eager to help all classes of emigrants; it was more interested in helping the untrained to emigrate (even if this meant training them), than in encouraging skilled technicians to leave their jobs. The countries accepting migrants often had opposite aims and wanted people who could contribute to the national economy; there were also immigration quotas set by some countries. Canada has received almost half of the total number of migrants; Australia is second, with South Africa third. (The New York Times, 24 January 1954)

37-41 On 8 January 1954, a group of 200 Dutch emigrants sailed from Rotterdam for Canada and the United States. This was the first of a large number of groups of emigrants which are expected to leave Holland for overseas destinations this year aboard Government steamships. More than 20,000 are expected to emigrate to Canada alone by the end of 1954. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 9 January 1954)

37-42 Reporting on his recent visit to Rhodesia, the Dutch Emigration Commissioner commented on the great possibilities for settlement in that country. (Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 28 November 1953)

See also items: 37-7; 37-8; 37-9; 37-12; 37-16; 37-17; 37-20; 37-35; 37-43; 37-52

NEW ZEALAND

See item: 37-50

NORWAY

37-43 The Minister of Commerce has indicated that opportunities for Dutch immigration to Norway may result from an employment plan now being studied, under which Dutch migrants would be granted the same facilities as migrants from Sweden and Denmark. Dutch immigration to Norway has been very small because of the fact that the regulations in force provide for returning the migrants to the Netherlands after one year's stay. The Norwegian Government has decided to study the possibilities of a larger Dutch immigration in order to comply with the request made by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation that European countries aid the Netherlands and Italy in solving their over-population problems. (De Tijd, Amsterdam, 11 February 1954; De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 12 February 1954; Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam, 16 February 1954)

See also item: 37-16

PAKISTAN

37-44 The Central Government, assisted by public donations, has begun the construction of several thousand cement block houses for homeless refugee families. Upon the completion of the project within the next few years, more than a million destitute refugees will have left their huts for these new houses. (New York Times, 5 February 1954)

PARAGUAY

37-45 The Government of Paraguay has declared itself in favour of a new immigration plan, the largest integrated colonization programme yet proposed by any government, which would be implemented under the auspices of the interested European governments and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Funds to carry out the plan (estimated at $54,000,000) would have to come from international sources. Following are some of the provisions which, incorporated in an agreement with the governments and international and intergovernmental organizations concerned, would aid in the immediate implementation of the plan: (1) an international commission of experts would be charged with preparing technical studies and preliminary tasks, including the formulation of a detailed immigration plan covering a maximum of 18,000 families to be settled on an area of 1,000,000 hectares (2,470,000 acres) in the departments of Alto Paranà, Coaguazu and Amambay; (2) the number of Italians which might be included in the total immigration figure would not exceed 70 per cent; the remaining 30 per cent would be composed of other nationalities; (3) 10 per cent of the land would be reserved for the families of Paraguayan farmers. Paraguay is ready to grant exceptional privileges for the 20-year scheme, including choice of lands and special customs and exchange exemptions. The project would be directed by an autonomous international body,

including representatives of the various interested parties. (ICEM Press Release No. 60, 20 November 1953; Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 25 January 1954)

See also item: 37-38

POLAND

See item: 37-16

PORTUGAL

See item: 37-16

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND FEDERATION

37-46 The Government of the Federation adopted, as an interim measure, special immigration regulations and gave to the Minister of Internal Affairs full powers to control immigration. The new regulations empower the Minister of Internal Affairs to establish immigration quotas and selection committees for the control of immigrants.. The new regulations in prescribing quotas will make it possible to select immigrants not only with regard to types and classes, but also with regard to occupations. These measures will be in force until new legislation is adopted in the Federal Parliament. (Basler Nachrichten, /Abendausgabe/, Basel, 1 December 1953; Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 2-9 January 1954)

37-47 Figures issued in Southern Rhodesia show that 6,000 white residents left in the last nine months of 1953 and that there were 7,000 white immigrants. However, the rate of emigration has been increasing, so that it is believed that in 1954 the number of whites leaving will be

greater than the number entering. During the first nine months of 1951, there were 12,650 white immigrants and 3,700 white emigrants. The corresponding figures in 1952 were 10,000 and 5,800. Most of those leaving give the cost of living as the explanation for their moving. It is pointed out that one important factor is the demand for white immigrants in the neighbouring Union of South Africa where housing is cheaper and life easier than in the Rhodesias. (New York Times, 17 January 1954)

See also item: 37-42

RUMANIA

See item: 37-16

SHANGHAI

See items: 37-17; 37-22

SPAIN

See item: 37-16

SWEDEN

See items: 37-16; 37-22; 37-43; 37-50

SWITZERLAND

37-48 An agreement by which Italian workers may benefit from the Swiss old-age insurance scheme was ratified on 19 December 1953; the effects of this agreement are retroactive to 1 January 1951. It is reported that 120,000 Italians are permanently established in Switzerland. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, February 1954)

See also items: 37-2; 37-3; 37-10; 37-12; 37-16; 37-49; 37-50; 37-52

SYRIA

See item: 37-32

TRIESTE

37-49 Among the 4,500 refugees in the Allied military camps in Trieste, a great number suffered from tuberculosis and thus were unable to emigrate overseas or to settle in Western European countries. Through the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, and the Swiss federal authorities, 100 refugees arrived in Switzerland for a cure of one year; when they have recovered they will emigrate with their families. Brazil will take 45 refugees, Venezuela 24 and Chile 128. As a result of the appeal made by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, other countries have agreed to receive such refugees: 92 persons over 60 years of age have already arrived in France and been placed in special homes; 20 others were placed on farms. Belgium will give asylum to 16 couples, and 79 old persons will find refuge in special institutions. (Tribune de Genève, Geneva, 23 December 1953; Hochwacht, Winterthur, Germany, 24 December 1953; Independent, Fribourg, Switzerland, 29 December 1953)

37-50 The Director of the World Council of Churches' Refugee Service announced that since the autumn of 1953, approximately half the refugees in Trieste have been moved to a place of resettlement. Recent emigration of refugees includes 35 people to Brazil, 36 to Canada, 8 to Australia and 2 to New Zealand, in addition to three hundred who have now been selected for eventual movement to Brazil. France has accepted 71 Greek families into a farm scheme and is preparing to receive another 45 Greek families. Thirty-six families, totaling 124 people, have been repatriated to Greece. On the other hand, over two hundred hard-core cases have been moved to Switzerland, France, Belgium and Sweden. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, 13 January 1954)

See also items: 37-1; 37-4; 37-5; 37-17

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

37-51 Of the 17,121 persons arriving in South Africa during September 1953, 846 were immigrants; of the remainder, 9,229 were South Africans returning to the Union, 758 were business visitors, 5,896 were visitors on holiday, and 392 were scholars. (South Africa Reports, 17 December 1953)

37-52 The Railway Commissioner recently went abroad to establish contacts in England, France, the Netherlands, western Germany, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy for recruiting personnel between the ages of 18 and 25. On his return he reported that the first of 2,300 future employees of the South African Railways should arrive in the Union within a year. (South Africa Reports, New York, 28 January 1954)

37-53 A single non-political weekly newspaper printed in five languages - English, Africaans, German, Danish and Dutch - has been established at Van der Bijl Park, a large industrial centre south of Johannesburg.

In recent years many immigrants from Europe came to work in the steel and other industries there, and it was thus decided to print a newspaper in five languages. (South Africa Reports, 17 December 1953)

37-54 As a result of recent amendments to the South African Import Control Regulations, future immigrants who desire to bring a motor vehicle with them will be required to obtain an import permit to bring the vehicle into the country. The immigrant must submit a sworn statement that the motor vehicle is his own personal property, that he had used it prior to importation, that it is required for his use in South Africa, and will not be sold without the prior written approval of the Director of Imports and Exports. Previously immigrants were not required to secure import permits for used motor vehicles which they brought with them as part of their personal effects, but in view of infringements or attempted infringements, it has been decided that importation shall be subject to import permits. (South Africa Reports, 17 December 1953)

37-55 A bill was adopted on 29 September 1953 ending an agreement concluded in 1913 between the Union of South Africa and the Government of India. The new bill provides that foreign-born Indian women, married before 10 February 1953 to an Indian residing in the Union, will be admitted up to 10 February 1956; Indian women married after 10 February 1953 will not be admitted. Indian women domiciled but not born in the Union will not be allowed to re-enter the country if they stay abroad for more than three years. These provisions apply to children also. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 9-16 January 1954)

See also items: 37-27; 37-40; 37-47

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

37-56 It has been reported that by 1952, 1,000,000 Chinese citizens, mostly labourers, had settled in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, according to diplomatic sources in Peking, 80,000 Soviet citizens, comprising primarily military and technical advisers, have entered China in recent years. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 15 November 1953; Mannheimer Morgen, Mannheim, Germany, 20 November 1953)

UNITED KINGDOM

37-57 On 1 April 1954 the Aliens Order, 1953 will go into effect in the United Kingdom. This order deals with all aspects of arrival and stay of aliens in the country, particularly landing and embarkation, registration, deportation, special restrictions and exemptions, etc. It replaces the Aliens Order, 1920 and its amendments. (Statutory Instruments, 1953, No. 1671, London, 1953)

See also items: 37-7; 37-8; 37-10; 37-12; 37-16; 37-52

UNITED STATES

37-58 On 3 March 1954, Congress completed action upon a bill authorizing the continued recruitment by the United States of Mexican farm labour for employment in the Southwest; it was sent to the President for approval. It extends the authority of the Secretary of Labor to recruit workers in the absence of an agreement with the Mexican Government, which expired on 15 January. The passage of the bill came about after prolonged negotiations to arrive at a new agreement, which had broken down mainly over the question of wages, since Mexico wanted the rate of pay fixed

in the new agreement, and the United States wished to use the term "prevailing wage"; also the latter pointed out that there was no legal basis in the United States for fixed wages. Subsequently the United States announced a plan of "border recruiting", whereby Mexicans desiring to work in the United States would register at immigration stations, and then would be processed by public health and security workers to determine their acceptability; after the workers reached agreement with specific employers, they would sign work contracts and be permitted to go to their place of employment. If they proved not to be bona fide farm workers, they would be returned to the border. Mexican authorities and the press generally opposed the proposal to continue the hiring of the farm workers in the absence of an agreement protecting them. During all this period, however, negotiations for a new agreement with the Mexican Government have continued and on 9 March it was announced that Mexico had agreed to permit the recruitment of farm labour directly on the Mexican border; it is expected that there will be six border recruiting stations and others will be inside the country. While Mexico has maintained that recruitment should be concentrated in the interior of the country, the United States has contended that as large numbers of farm labourers live near the border it is unreasonable to make them travel back to the interior to be hired; also that if no legal border-crossing points were established, many workers would continue to cross and control over internal security might be jeopardized. (New York Times, 17, 18, 24 and 29 January, 4 and 10 March 1954)

37-59 Plans are being made to use in proper and constructive medical posts some of the qualified but unlicensed doctors now conducting sub rosa practices in many state institutions in the United States. The physicians are immigrants, displaced persons and political refugees who have come to the United States but who find it difficult to set up practice; language, licensing and age are obstacles in their way, since they cannot communicate easily with their patients, cannot secure licences to practise, or, because of age and being out of medical college for many years, they find it difficult to pass state examinations in a strange language. Since 1936 approximately 10,000

immigrant physicians have undertaken active practice in the United States, and they continue to enter at the rate of 500 to 700 a year. While awaiting their citizenship papers and while learning the language, many are forced to take manual jobs. The National Committee for Resettlement of Foreign Physicians is taking the initiative in bringing to public attention the need for helping these migrants to attain citizenship, and to learn to speak English, and for assisting them in securing licences to practise, since many of them are qualified, possessing long and valuable experience. Legally state institutions can employ them, but such employment does not permit them to secure licences or practise their specialties. With the Committee's approval, a special course at a leading medical college has been set up to bring the training of recent foreign medical graduates into line with American standards; the course is based upon a two-year period of duty in an approved hospital. (New York Times, 25 February 1954)

37-60 A columnist of the "Polish Morning World", referring to a recent book, "The Refugee Intellectual" by Donald P. Kent, considers the problem of how and to what extent displaced persons belonging to the professions have been able to find work in the United States. His conclusion is that many of them face degradation and misery; he mentions lawyers, teachers, former civil servants, artists, etc., who are employed as unskilled labourers, doing work which is onerous, badly paid and detrimental to health. This happens in spite of the fact that some of the greatest benefits to the country is brought by immigrants who bring their cultural assets with them as a precious contribution to enrich their new environment. (Polish Morning World, New York, 11 December 1953)

See also items: 37-16; 37-17; 37-27; 37-39; 37-41

VENEZUELA

See items: 37-17; 37-37; 37-49

YEMEN

See item: 37-32

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 37-16

UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

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ARGENTINA

38-1 An Argentinian immigration mission which recently arrived in the Federal Republic of Germany will select 100 Jewish families and assist them to emigrate to Argentina. In accordance with a previous arrangement, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society will bear the expense of their emigration and transportation. The Jewish welfare agencies in Argentina have made the necessary arrangements for the reception of the immigrants, who, depending upon their background and local requirements, are expected to settle in the interior of the country. Until then, the immigrants will be under the protection of the Society for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants. (Allgemeine Wochenzeitung der Juden in Deutschland, Düsseldorf, Germany, 9 April 1954)

38-2 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has reported that the Italian Dependents Scheme with Argentina was substantially increased from the first movement of 567 persons in July 1953, so that it reached a monthly total of 3,160 persons in December 1953; there remained as of 1 January 1954 a backlog of almost completely processed cases amounting to some 18,000 persons. In view of the registration of new applicants, it is estimated that 32,000 persons can be moved under this scheme in 1954. With the introduction of other smaller dependents schemes in Germany and Greece, it is believed that immigration from all areas to Argentina will reach 33,425 persons in 1954. During the first five months of the year, 16,859 Europeans had already immigrated there under ICEM auspices. (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 86, 4 June 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-30; 38-36

AUSTRALIA

38-3 In 1953 immigration to Australia was at the lowest rate for five years, according to figures issued by the Federal Bureau of Census and Statistics. A total of 74,915 migrants settled in the country, but because of the high number of permanent departures, the net gain by immigration was only 42,883. In 1952, the net immigration gain was 97,454 and in 1950, 153,685. The 1953 target for intake of migrants had been set at 100,000. (Australian Weekly Review, No. 54/12, New York, 24 March 1954)

See item: 37-6

38-4 The Federal Labour Minister recently stated that he believes that employers will have to look to immigrants to fill the 40,000 vacant jobs which have been registered with Australia's employment agencies (Australian News Summary, No. 54/55, New York, 9 March 1954)

38-5 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has announced that, basing its estimate on the new Australian scheme which authorized the immigration of 18,750 persons during the first six months of 1954, a total movement of 25,430 persons to Australia in 1954 appears possible; this total would include 11,340 Germans, 5,800 Greeks, 2,890 Austrians, 2,800 refugees from Trieste, 1,010 Dutch, and 850 Italians. During the first five months of 1954, 12,374 immigrants had already arrived under ICEM auspices. (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 86, 4 June 1954)

38-6 Under the existing emigration agreement with Germany ("Assisted Passage Scheme", signed 29 August 1952) German immigrants in Australia have the right to have their families immigrate without cost. The Australian Government has now extended this right to new categories of persons: (i) wives, minor children, fiancées and unmarried sisters, of German nationality and living in the Federal Republic, who have been nominated by non-German former refugee immigrants living in Australia; (ii) wives, minor children and fiancées living as non-German refugees in

the Federal Republic and nominated by non-German former refugees or German immigrants in Australia. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, No. 3, March 1954)

38-7 The British Government has agreed to continue its contribution to the assisted passages scheme for British migrants to Australia until March 1955. In making this announcement, the Minister for Immigration stated that the British Government had been giving £120,000 to the scheme each year since 1952; he also stated that he would have liked to have the arrangement continue for longer than one year, but it was understood that Britain would probably make a general review of its migration policy soon. The Minister added that Australia expects to welcome 100,000 immigrants in 1954, half of them British. Under the assisted passages scheme, Britain contributes a sum towards the cost of subsidizing fares: an adult migrant pays £10, a minor between 14 and 19 years pays £5, and children travel free; the Australian Government pays the balance of the fare. (The Times, London, 1 April 1954; The Scotsman, Edinburgh, Scotland, 2 April 1954; Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 1-8 May 1954)

38-8 The Chief Migration Officer at Australia House, London, in a letter to the Daily Telegraph of London, replied to a complaint about the difficulty for men with professional training to emigrate to overseas countries; the correspondent had indicated that skilled and professional workers must emigrate as agricultural labourers. The Chief Migration Officer stated that Britons in virtually any occupation are welcomed to Australia, and some 200,000 British men, women and children had gone there over the last seven years under the Government-assisted passages scheme. He pointed out that among these were highly skilled professional men trained in the sciences, medicine, teaching, and industrial and other specialized occupations; included were many who had attained "managerial status" in their employment before emigration. (Daily Telegraph, London, 20 April 1954)

38-9 With the co-operation of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, Australia is undertaking a new experiment to save its pearling industry, which before World War II employed 2,000 Japanese divers but in the post-war period has almost ceased. The plan involves the immigration of Greek sponge fishermen whose trade is slowing down because of synthetic production. Ten Greeks left for Australia in April, and 500 are ready to follow them if the experiment is successful. If the plan wins final approval, ICEM will prepare the prospective migrants by arranging for their instruction in basic English and Australian civics, and will organize their transportation. (ICEM Press Release No. 71, 29 March 1954; Tribune de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland, 1 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 74, 22 April 1954)

38-10 In April 1954, an initial group of 600 migrants left Greece for Australia under the auspices of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration; the majority of them were agricultural workers. This departure brought ICEM-sponsored emigration from Greece to various countries close to 7,500 persons. (ICEM Press Release No. 74, 22 April 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-25; 38-26; 38-30; 38-40; 38-41; 38-48; 38-51

AUSTRIA

38-11 Since 1952, emigration from Austria has increased, and the percentage of Austrians among the emigrants rose from one per cent to twenty-five per cent. Possibilities for emigration became more numerous with the establishment in 1952 of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, whose 1954 programme calls for the emigration of 9,000 persons - 1,500 to Australia, 1,500 to Canada, 4,700 to the United States, 800 to Brazil, 100 to Argentina, 100 to Chile, 200 to Venezuela and 100 to other countries. (Oberösterreichische Nachrichten, Linz, Austria, 16 March 1954)

See also items: 38-5; 38-14; 38-16; 38-18; 38-36; 38-56

BELGIAN CONGO

38-12 An increase from 10,472 persons on 1 January 1952 to 15,649 on 1 January 1954 in the non-indigenous population of Leopoldville has been reported. Included are 12,365 Belgians, 1,027 Portuguese, 561 French, as well as Italians, Dutch, British, Greeks, Swiss and Turks. Almost all the Portuguese, Greeks and Turks are engaged in trade, while the French are mostly construction superintendents, and the majority of Dutch, Swiss and Germans are business agents and trade representatives; the Italians are surveyors, topographers or engaged in mosaic work. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, Switzerland, No. 4, April 1954)

38-13 It is reported that a shortage of adequate local labour supplies has been an obstacle to the full execution of the development plan of the Territory; however, as a result of the joint efforts of the government services in the Territory and the metropolitan country, most of the specialized European technicians who were required have been recruited. The principal shortage is now limited mainly to construction foremen, who are in great demand both in Belgium and in the Territory. (United Nations document A/AC.35/L.156/Add.4)

BELGIUM

See items: 38-12; 38-13; 38-16; 38-51

BERMUDA

See item: 38-21

BRAZIL

38-14 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has estimated that it will be able to move about 15,000 persons to Brazil in 1954; included would be 970 migrants from Austria, 1,070 from Germany, 1,190 from Greece, and 9,190 from Italy. Of this number approximately 8,900 arrived during the first five months of the year. The Committee will also move 1,935 persons, of whom 1,060 will be Germans, to Chile, 2,150 persons to Israel, 6,030 to Venezuela, of whom 5,110 will be Italians. A total of 4,000 migrants will be moved to Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Uruguay. (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 86, 4 June 1954)

38-15 A special correspondent of the Süddeutsche Zeitung gives an account of conditions of German immigrants in Brazil. Since Brazil intends to lessen its dependence upon the production of coffee and cotton for export, it is rapidly building up its industries. European technicians, specialists and highly skilled workers can easily find jobs, particularly in the metal-working, chemical and building industries. Although foreign diplomas are not recognized, an engineer with a university degree can, as a highly specialized worker, obtain employment yielding a fairly high salary. On the other hand, physicians, architects and persons in many other academic occupations do not have good opportunities. Renewed study is not feasible, since most immigrants are unable to afford it. (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, Germany, 21 March 1954; Stuttgarter Nachrichten, Stuttgart, Germany, 1 May 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-25; 38-30; 38-36; 38-40; 38-48

BRITISH GUIANA

See item: 38-21

CANADA

38-16 It has been announced that during the first three months of 1954, 28,223 persons entered Canada; this represents an increase of 23 per cent in comparison with the same period in 1953. The 1954 figures included the admission of 7,882 British, 2,158 Americans, 6,156 Italians, 3,674 Germans, 2,973 Dutch, 690 Greeks, 523 Austrians, 504 Chinese, 385 Poles, 380 Portuguese, 362 French, 322 Yugoslavs, 304 Danes, 187 Maltese, 157 Norwegians, 141 Belgians, and others. The total group comprises 11,957 adult males, 9,555 adult females and 6,711 children under 18 years of age. Of the total number, 15,739 were gainfully occupied; they included 4,161 employed in manufacturing, mechanical and construction trades, 2,577 in agriculture, 2,501 in domestic service, 2,269 as labourers, 1,449 as professional workers, 1,142 as clerks, 505 in trades, 428 as managers and 291 in transportation. 12,484 were not gainfully employed; these included 5,304 dependent wives and 6,324 children. (/Canadian/ Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistical Unit, Statements for the Three Months ended 31 March 1954)

38-17 The correspondent of the "New Commonwealth" has reported that the Government of Canada has set 167,000 immigrants as its minimum target for 1954. This is the highest figure for a post-war year - although 194,000 immigrants actually arrived in 1951 - and it equals the number of arrivals in 1953. This number does not satisfy everyone, however, particularly a large section of the press and most businessmen. On the other hand, the Prime Minister has stated that Canada should aim at a population of 30 million by 1975, a figure which cannot be achieved with an annual target of 167,000; the Conservative Party of the Government wishes it pushed up to at least 250,000, and it wants more immigrants from Great Britain. The Government is following an immigration policy designed to maintain roughly the current balance of racial and religious groups in Canada, but in fact its aims are not being achieved; it is noted that the flow from France is dropping and in 1953, only one-quarter of the immigrants were from the British Isles. The main reason for the

lack of British immigrants was that shipping has been a problem, that there has been a reluctance to let trained manpower emigrate, and Canadian trade unions have protested that any large influx of cheap labour would lower the standard of living. Shipping facilities are now available, and it is less likely that the United Kingdom will object to increased emigration after its plea at the recent Sydney Conference of Finance Ministers for increased development of the Commonwealth. Also the experience of the last five years has largely disproved the unions' arguments; a surprisingly large proportion of immigrants, despite the numerous obstacles they have had to overcome, are now employers; the vast majority have annual incomes near or above the Canadian average. Another financial obstacle to immigrants to Canada is that they are not eligible for social security benefits, such as unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and children's allowances, until they have completed long resident periods. Finally, entry of many highly trained immigrants, such as doctors, nurses, lawyers and engineers, has been impeded by traditional professional barriers. There are personnel shortages in all these professions, yet Canadian societies are reluctant to accept persons with qualifications obtained outside Canada. (New Commonwealth, London, 15 February 1954)

38-18 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has estimated that 15,730 persons will be moved to Canada in 1954; approximately 8,900 of this number arrived under ICEM auspices during the first five months of the year. This total includes 11,850 Germans, 1,800 Austrians, 610 Italians, 520 Greeks, 110 refugees from Trieste, 30 Dutch and others. (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954; ICEM Press Release No. 86, 4 June 1954)

38-19 During the eleventh annual meeting of the Federal-Provincial Farm Labour Conference (Ottawa, 25 and 26 November 1953), some dissatisfaction was expressed with the results of the immigration programme. It was felt that the selection of applicants in the country of emigration was not sufficiently thorough and frequently resulted in the placement on farms

of workers who were either unsuitable or inexperienced in farm work. Another complaint was that many immigrants did not respect their having undertaken to remain in farm work for one year after their arrival. It was proposed, however, to continue the immigration programme in 1954 at about the same level as in 1953. (Industry and Labour, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland, Vol. XI, No. 9, 1 May 1954)

38-20 The Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration has stated that the Canadian farm industry needs immigrants to offset the movement of farmers and their sons to the city. He stated that about 60,000 persons leave the farms for the cities each year and that since the end of World War II, 125,000 immigrants have settled on farms, replacing those who have left. About 10,000 post-war immigrants have bought farms and accordingly increased the demand for farm equipment and machinery. (The Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Canada, May 1954)

38-21 The Negro Citizenship Association of Toronto, has protested, in a brief submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, that Canada's immigration policy discriminates against negroes. The Association made the following requests: (i) that the definition of "British subject" in the Immigration Act be amended to include all those who are for all other purposes regarded as British subjects and citizens of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth; (ii) that provision be made in the Act for the entry of British West Indians without regard to racial origin, who have sufficient means to maintain themselves until they have obtained employment; (iii) that the word "orphan" be deleted from the regulation providing for the entry of nephews and nieces under 21; (iv) that the term "persons of exceptional merit" be defined specifically; and (v) that an immigration office be set up in a centrally-located area of the British West Indies for the handling of prospective immigrants. The brief pointed out that the definition of "British subject" in the Act excludes persons from the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Pakistan and Africa, although these countries are in the Commonwealth. The Minister promised to give the brief serious

consideration to see whether it would be possible to widen the present category of admissible negroes, which includes fathers, mothers, wives and children of Canadian residents. (The Labour Gazette, Department of Labour, Canada, May 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-25; 38-26; 38-27; 38-30; 38-40; 38-41; 38-48; 38-52

CEYLON

See item: 38-21

CHILE

See items: 38-11; 38-14; 38-30

CHINA

See items: 38-16; 38-32; 38-33

COLOMBIA

See item: 38-14

COSTA RICA

See item: 38-14

DENMARK

38-22 It is expected that from 2,000 to 3,000 Danes will emigrate during 1954. In 1953 the number was about 1,900. (News of Denmark, Danish Information Office, New York, No. 230, 1 June 1954)

See also items: 38-16; 38-47; 38-51

FINLAND

See item: 38-47

FRANCE

38-23 During January and February 1954, the National Immigration Office introduced and found employment for 1,289 permanent migrant workers and 23 seasonal migrant workers; among these were 698 Italians and 248 Spaniards. Of the permanent workers, 352 were engaged in agriculture, 344 in service and domestic work, 334 in the building trades, 68 in metallurgy, 41 in mining and 150 in other occupations. During the two-month period, 1,266 entered without their families, 23 with their families and 221 persons entered to join the heads of family. During 1953, 15,139 permanent migrant workers and 32,696 seasonal migrant workers were introduced and found employment through the Office. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, Paris, No. 28, March-April-May 1954)

38-24 In accordance with the provisions of Article 12 of the Agreement signed by France and Italy on 21 March 1951, the two Governments, in order to encourage the immigration to France of the families of Italians who have permanently settled there, have agreed on new conditions for the

payment of family allowances to the members of the family who are still residing in Italy. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'Information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, Paris, No. 28, March-April-May 1954)

See also items: 38-12; 38-16; 38-17

GERMANY

38-25 During 1953, approximately 60,000 persons left Germany; about 30,000 went to Canada, 15,000 to the United States, 8,000 to Australia, and 8,000 to the Union of South Africa and Brazil. Thirty-four per cent of the emigrants were refugees and expelled persons. (Tribune de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland, 9 April 1954)

38-26 The Berlin Office of the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has announced that 38,000 Germans will emigrate in 1954, mostly to Canada. Since the beginning of the Committee's programme in February 1952, about 80,000 Germans have left their country to establish new homes abroad; 46,000 left for Canada, others went to Australia, the United States and the South American republics. (The Times, London, 12 March 1954)

38-27 The Federal Office for Emigration issued in 1953 for the first time statistics through which the social composition of the emigrants is given. According to the statistics, motives to emigrate were: poor job opportunities (28.4 per cent); unemployment (16.4 per cent); economic insecurity (11.8 per cent); fear of war (5.6 per cent); and political reasons (2.1 per cent). More than 90 per cent of the emigrants want to go overseas, 73 per cent to Canada and the United States; the Commonwealth countries also have very great attraction. This differentiates the present emigration wave from that after the First World War, when the greatest interest was in the United States. In these countries it is not necessary to clear new land in order to make a living, and they afford

the greatest economic opportunities, although not immediate social prestige. Of the 60,000 persons who emigrated in 1953, two-fifths were men, two-fifths women and one-fifth children; 85 per cent of the total were under the age of 40. (Deutsche Zeitung u. Wirtschafts-Zeitung, Stuttgart, Germany, 26 May 1954)

38-28 An initial contingent of German emigrants who tried to establish themselves in the backwoods area of Paraguay seven years ago has returned to Germany. Natural and other obstacles kept them from making a living. According to the emigrants, they could not find a market for their products and had to exchange their tropical products in the branches of the state trade organizations for the most necessary tools and European foodstuffs; because of a minimum income and of rising prices, they could not buy clothing or furniture. Nearly a thousand Germans remained behind in Paraguay, not having been able to save enough money for the return passage. (Münchner Merkur, Munich, Germany, 19 May 1954)

See also items: 38-1; 38-2; 38-5; 38-6; 38-12; 38-14; 38-15; 38-16; 38-18; 38-36; 38-51; 38-56

GOLD COAST

38-29 The implementation of the development plan for the Gold Coast will call for a considerable increase in the strength of the labour force. Up to the present, the requirements of unskilled labour have been met partly by the employment of migrant labour from the neighbouring Territories, but this dependence on migrant labour means that labour turnover will remain at a high level. There is still a shortage of skilled craftsmen and technical and supervisory staff. (United Nations document A/AC.35/L.156/Add.4)

GREECE

38-30 It is reported that at least 100,000 Greeks are eager to emigrate and that by 1956, some 17,000 will have settled in the United States, benefiting from the quota granted to Greece out of the 209,000 visas recently authorized by Congress. In 1953, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration selected and facilitated the emigration of 4,100 Greeks to Australia, Brazil, Chile, Canada, Argentina and other countries. The ICEM target for 1954 is over 6,000, and already some 36,000 people, representing approximately 18,000 families, have registered for emigration. This situation is due to the acute demographic problems raised by the steadily increasing population and the existing surplus of manpower (240,000 are unemployed and 1,000,000 are under-employed), which cannot be absorbed, and therefore emigration is the only solution. (The Egyptian Gazette, Cairo, Egypt, 30 March 1954)

See also items: 38-2; 38-5; 38-9; 38-10; 38-12; 38-14; 38-16; 38-18; 38-35; 38-37; 38-56

HONG KONG

See items: 38-36; 38-48

INDIA

38-31 The Relief and Rehabilitation Department of the West Bengal Government has reported that an average of five families from East Bengal report daily for admission into the Government's refugee transit camps. Over 43,000 East Bengal refugees, representing 11,000 families, are now living in 14 Government transit camps in West Bengal, awaiting rehabilitation. In addition, there are about 33,000 East Bengali refugees living in 20

West Bengal Government camps as permanent liabilities; they include a large number of women and aged and sick men. The refugees are provided with food, clothing and medical attention. There are 22 work-site camps, the first of which was started in 1952, which provide employment for refugee families during the period they have to stay in camps; about 3,300 refugee families who are mostly agriculturalists are now living in these camps, and they are usually employed in the construction of roads and on various projects of the State Government. The majority earn their own living; however, suitable subsidies are given to them by the Covernment when it is found that the amount actually earned by them is not sufficient for subsistence. There are nine other work-site and development camps accommodating 900 refugee families; the main feature of this type of camp is the reclamation of barren and waste land by the refugee labourers for use in their own rehabilitation. In the first and largest camp of this kind, 470 refugee families have been employed in developing and fertilizing an area of 1,280 acres of barren land. It is reported that the lack of agricultural land in West Bengal for resettlement of displaced persons necessitated the introduction of these camps. (The Statesman, Calcutta, India, 2 March 1954)

See also item: 38-21

INDONESIA

38-32 According to the Immigration Department, there are now about two million foreigners in Indonesia, some of whom have entered the country illegally. Preparations are being made to register all foreign nationals. In 1952, 47,626 foreigners, mostly Chinese and Dutch, entered Indonesia, while 52,232 left the country; in 1953, 40,628 entered and 38,833 departed. The 1954 quota will be the same as in 1953. It is reported that 8,000 specialists are required by the State for employment in various fields; most of them will have to be recruited in foreign countries. (Report on Indonesia, New York, Vol. V, No. 11, 22 March 1954)

38-33 In a written reply to a question from a member of Parliament, the Government has made a statement by which it stands on its pronouncement of 1 November 1945 regarding minority groups in Indonesia. As regards citizens of Chinese, European and Arab origin or ancestry, the Government will pursue a policy aimed at accelerating the natural assimilation of minority groups, free of compulsory measures, in order to realize a complete unity among its citizens. The Government believes that holding special elections for minority groups will hamper the assimilation process, and it does not agree with the suggestion that the solution of the minority problem should be based on the consideration that groups have a pluralistic character; for example, the group of Arab origin want their question settled by means of assimilation, while other groups are given ample protection and guarantees by the Constitution. (Report on Indonesia, New York, Vol. V, No. 11, 22 March 1954)

ISRAEL

38-34 The Director of the Israeli Institute of Public Administration, during a visit to Cape Town, stated that South Africans in Israel had proved to be an ideal type of immigrant. He added that they are immensely popular and are particularly valuable in a country where there is a great need for organizers and leaders. At present there are about 18,000 South Africans living in the country. (South Africa Reports, New York, 25 February 1954)

See also item: 38-14

ITALY

38-35 The Central Institute of Statistics in Rome announced in its latest report that in 1953, 1,160,049 persons emigrated from Italy, representing an increase of 336,697 over 1952. 1,057,858 persons returned to the country in 1953 - an increase of 476,091 over 1952. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, Italy, 25 April 1954)

38-36 The number of persons whom the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has assisted in emigrating from Italy reached 50,000 when a contingent of 600 Italian emigrants sailed on 24 April 1954 for Argentina and Brazil. During the period 1 January through 30 April 1954, a total of 21,060 Italians emigrated under ICEM auspices; this figure represents more than the total number of Italians assisted in 1953 (20,656) and indicates that Italy has taken first place among European emigration countries. The rate of emigration from Italy is now stabilized at about 5,000 persons per month. A total of 40,383, including 2,626 persons from Trieste, 2,874 from Greece, 8,820 from Germany and 2,020 from Austria, 258 from the Netherlands and 576 from Shanghai/Hong Kong were moved by ICEM from all countries during the same four-month period. A total of 54,372 Europeans had been assisted to emigrate by the end of May - more than 45 per cent of the target set for all of 1954. The ICEM assisted approximately 220,000 Europeans to emigrate since it began operations in February 1952 through May 1954. (Il Quotidiano, Rome, 24 April 1954; ICEM Press Releases Nos. 78 and 86, 27 April and 4 June 1954 respectively; ICEM News, 27 April 1954; The Times, London, 28 April 1954; Le Courrier (Geneva edition), 5 May 1954; L'emigrante, Genoa, Italy, 1 May 1954; Combat, Paris, 7 June 1954; The Times, London, 8 June 1954)

See also item: 37-37

38-37 The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, jointly with CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Everywhere), is carrying out a vocational re-adaptation and linguistic training programme in Italy and Greece, with a view to facilitating the assimilation of the migrants in the country of immigration. Skilled workers are re-adapted and unskilled migrants are trained, so that both groups may be artisans or farmers capable of performing their occupations in the same manner as in the country of destination. CARE provides the tools and implements for training; these are called by the names by which they are known in the country of immigration, and are followed up by language training courses. The centre in Italy is near Cattolica, and the potential migrants are paid local labour rates while they are in training; all prospective migrants are screened before being admitted to the training courses. (New York Times, 24 March 1954)

38-38 With regard to the United States immigration law of 7 August 1953, by which provision was made for the admission of 60,000 Italians in addition to the normal quota, a new non-governmental organization called the American Resettlement Council for Italian Refugees has been formed with the intention of furthering the implementation of the law; the organization will work chiefly with those potential immigrants who either have the money for the voyage to America, but who are not summoned by a prospective employer; or who lack both. (Realtà, Rome, 2 April 1954; Il Sole, Milan, 2 April 1954)

See also items: 38-2; 38-5; 38-12; 38-14; 38-16; 38-18; 38-23; 38-24; 38-56; 38-60

JAMAICA

See items: 38-53; 38-54

JAPAN

See item: 38-9

LUXEMBOURG

See item: 38-51

MADAGASCAR

See item: 38-39

MALTA

See item: 38-16

MEXICO

See items: 38-57; 38-58; 38-59

MONACO

See item: 38-51

MOROCCO

38-39 Shortages of technicians, skilled labour and ordinary workers are reported in Morocco and Madagascar. Use is being made in the Territories under French administration of special accelerated courses for the training of skilled workers. (United Nations document A/AC.35/L.156/Add.4)

NETHERLANDS

38-40 Statistics issued at The Hague show that 30,000 Dutch emigrated in 1953, about 10,000 less than in 1952. Of the emigrants who left in 1953, 20,051 went to Canada, 7,790 to Australia, 3,441 to South Africa, 2,796 to the United States, 2,574 to New Zealand, 614 to Brazil and 670 to other overseas countries. (Keesing's Contemporary Archives, London, 24 April - 1 May 1954)

38-41 Since the end of World War II, more than 140,000 Dutch have emigrated overseas, particularly to Australia and New Zealand. The Netherlands Government recently concluded an agreement with Canada providing for a yearly immigration to Canada of 20,000 Dutch. (Freie Innerschweiz, Lucerne, Switzerland, 24 March 1954)

38-42 In order to deal with its surplus population, the Netherlands Government after World War II inaugurated an "education for migration" programme. It has proven successful in that only two per cent of the Dutch emigrants who undertake the training courses return, whereas of those who do not take preparatory training, the proportion is fifty per cent. The Government estimates that every migrant costs it about $8,000 whereas it feels that for the immigration country the same migrant represents working power valued at $100,000. (New York Times, 24 March 1954)

38-43 The Dutch Government has taken the initiative in attempting to solve the problem of Europe's "hard core" group of refugees. The Government presented a memorandum to all member countries of the Council of Europe proposing two new funds: one of $5,000,000 and another of $12,000,000, to settle the refugee issue. It was indicated that about 10,000 refugees who are sick, disabled and aged, will require permanent care in institutions, and the Dutch believe that the smaller sum would cover this aid; the larger sum would be the basis for low-interest loans to enable refugees to become permanent working inhabitants of their countries of re-settlement. The Dutch Government indicated that it is prepared to contribute four per cent on a pro rata basis toward the smaller fund and wishes the Governments in the Council of Europe to co-operate in raising the larger sum. (New York Times, 4 May 1954)

See also items: 38-5; 38-12; 38-16; 38-18; 38-32; 38-36; 38-56

NEW ZEALAND

38-44 In the year ended 31 March 1953, the gain from migration, after allowing for New Zealand residents going overseas, exceeded 20,000. This was an exceptionally high figure; the average net gain over the five preceding years has been about 11,500. An average net gain of about 10,000 persons per year is foreseen for some years to come. If this migration rate continues and the present rate of natural increase is maintained, the population will reach 3,000,000 by 1975. Four-fifths of the immigrants are in the working age group (15-59), while only three out of every five of the resident population are in the group. On the basis of immigration continuing at recent levels, it seems likely that by 1975 the proportion of the population in the working age group will not differ greatly from what it is now. (News from New Zealand, Vol. 9, No. 3, Washington, D.C., March 1954)

38-45 A total of 17,000 immigrants are expected to arrive in New Zealand during the period March 1954 to March 1955; the number of assisted immigrants will be about 4,000, which is two-thirds of the 1953 total. (News from New Zealand, Washington, D.C., Vol. 9, No. 3, March 1954 and No. 4, April 1954)

38-46 The New Zealand Government has extended its free passage immigration scheme to married persons. As a result, they will no longer have to arrange their own accommodations in New Zealand before applying for passage. Skilled tradesmen under 46 years of age and with no more than two children will now be considered. Employment opportunities for married couples without children have been excellent provided the husband is a skilled worker and the wife is prepared to accept employment. (The Times, London, 7 May 1954)

See also items: 38-40; 38-41; 38-48

NORWAY

See items: 38-16; 38-47; 38-51

PAKISTAN

See it m: 38-21

PARAGUAY

See items: 38-14; 38-28

POLAND

See item: 38-16

PORTUGAL

See items: 38-12; 38-16

SPAIN

See item: 38-23

SWEDEN

38-47 Scandinavian co-operation in economic and social affairs has been extended by the establishment of an integrated labour market. Under the terms of an agreement worked out by government representatives, citizens of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden will be able to accept employment in any of the other three countries. After a stay of three months, they will no longer need to apply for a work and residence permit. (News from Sweden, Release No. 604, 26 May 1954)

SWITZERLAND

38-48 During 1953 a total of 2,687 persons emigrated from Switzerland to overseas countries; they included 2,224 Swiss citizens and 463 foreigners; there were 1,538 men and 1,149 women. A detailed breakdown shows that the majority was in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups. Of the total, 831 went to Canada; 1,240 to the United States; 254 to South America (including 147 to Brazil); 163 to Africa (including 70 to South Africa); 50 to Asia (including 17 to Hong Kong); 107 to Australia and 19 to New Zealand. (Zofinger Tagblatt, Zofingen, Switzerland, 2 April 1954)

See also item: 38-12

TRIESTE

See items: 38-5; 38-18; 38-36; 38-56

TURKEY

See item: 38-12

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

38-49 Authorities are beginning to receive an increased number of requests for permission to immigrate, along with inquiries from abroad about investment possibilities. Reports of South Africa's increasing prosperity, and an apparent ability to resist recession tendencies have probably led to this interest in the country. (New York Times, 21 March 1954)

38-50 The Minister of the Interior has stated that some exceptions have been made to the rule that selected immigrants could only be brought out to jobs which could not be done by people trained in South Africa. Immigrants were permitted to enter if they could show that they had enough capital to keep going for some time, or that there was an organization which was prepared to send them back if they could not find work. There had been the closest co-operation between the 1820 Settlers' Association and the Government. The number of immigrants from western European countries other than the United Kingdom had risen from 5,887 in 1947 to 10,157 in 1953. The decline had been only in immigration from Britain. (South Africa Reports, Union of South Africa Government, Information Office, New York, 13 May 1954)

See also items: 38-25; 38-34; 38-40; 38-48

UNITED KINGDOM

38-51 On 11 March 1954 the United Kingdom ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which came into force on 22 April 1954; previously Australia, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Monaco and Norway had ratified or acceded to the Convention. (Statement of Treaties and International Agreements, April 1954, United Nations document ST/LEG/SER.A/86; United Nations Press Release, REF. 58, 11 March 1954; United Nations Press Release REF/61, 21 April 1954; United Nations Press Release L/373, 18 May 1954)

38-52 A correspondent recently commented on the emigration of skilled men to the Commonwealth countries, especially Canada. He reported that skilled technical jobs were readily filled in that country from among the technicians emigrating from the United Kingdom. Many of these men have finished courses in Government training schools and are aircraft and television engineers. The writer believed that such emigration means the loss to Britain of one of her most valuable products - the highly skilled craftsmen and technicians - and added that the cost of their education and training means a heavy charge for the community without any return, since their skills are being exported. (Daily Telegraph, London, 11 May 1954)

38-53 The recent emigration of Jamaicans to the United Kingdom is commented upon in a report which indicates that the recent yearly level of immigration, which has been about 2,000, had already been reached by the beginning of May of 1954. It is believed that the flow of immigrants will increase, since there is considerable unemployment in Jamaica, and it is natural for the Jamaicans to move to the United Kingdom where there is a shortage of labour, a higher standard of living and the possession of a valid passport is all that is required for entry. Criticism is expressed in the article regarding the arrangements for the control of West Indian migration, since the immigrant finds little assistance in orienting himself to his new environment, and he must obtain housing on his own initiative and seek employment at the public labour exchanges. The report points out that although something has been done to remedy this situation by various voluntary organizations, it has been haphazard, and the suggestion is made that the Colonial Office and the Colonial Governments concerned should ensure that more migrants have jobs and accommodations awaiting them before they emigrate. (The Spectator, London, 7 May 1954)

38-54 On the question of the entry of Jamaicans to the United Kingdom, the Home Secretary was asked in the House of Commons on 6 May 1954 whether in view of the country's present difficulties, he would consider putting some restrictions on the entry of large numbers of British subjects from the colonies. The Secretary replied that there is no power to prevent any British subjects from taking up residence in the United Kingdom; he did not reply to an inquiry as to whether it was the Government's policy to facilitate the immigration of unemployed persons to Britain and whether these people received benefits from the various social welfare services at the expense of the British taxpayers. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 7 May 1954)

See also items: 38-7; 38-8; 38-12; 38-16; 38-17; 38-21; 38-50

UNITED STATES

38-55 The annual report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for the fiscal year ended 30 June 1953, indicates that 170,434 immigrants entered the United States during that period; of this number, 84,175 were quota immigrants (as compared with 194,247 during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1952). Included among the latter were 806 skilled immigrants; 5,358 relatives of American citizens; 4,644 relatives of resident aliens; 67,926 non-preference quota immigrants; 4,805 displaced persons admitted under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; and 636 displaced persons adjusting their status under Section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended. Of the 86,259 persons who entered the country as non-quota immigrants, an increase of 14,986 over the preceding year, the majority were natives of non-quota countries; they and their families comprised 61,099 of the total, as compared to 48,408 in 1952. The wives and husbands of United States citizens numbered 19,275 as compared with 16,851 in 1952, and 3,268 children of United States citizens entered as non-quota immigrants. (Annual Report, fiscal year ended 30 June 1953, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice)

38-56 In order to ensure the successful integration of immigrants, the United States Government has been drawing up careful plans for the implementation of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Although these measures should guarantee the smooth operation of the programme in 1955 and 1956, it has meant that large movements under the Act will not take place until the latter half of 1954. Priority is being given to the processing of close relatives of Americans living in Greece, Italy and the Netherlands, the majority of whom will not be in need of financial or other assistance in their emigration. Considering these factors, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration has decided to lower the original estimate of moving 30,000 persons to the United States in 1954 to a total of 15,050 persons. This would include 6,420 Germans, 2,250 Austrians, 1,280 Greeks,

1,000 Italians, 650 Dutch and 765 refugees from Trieste. It is estimated that 3,870 of this total would represent persons eligible for United States Escapee Programme assistance and other cases moving under Revolving Funds arrangements. Therefore, apart from an estimated 180 refugees from the Far East and Near East, it is considered that some 11,000 persons might be given visas in 1954 under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 who would require financial assistance for their emigration (ICEM document MC/68, 26 April 1954)

38-57 On 10 March 1954 the United States and Mexico signed a new agreement providing for United States recruitment of Mexican farm workers. It was formalized through an exchange of notes and will continue in effect until 31 December 1955. On the main question of wages, it was announced that the Mexican workers would be paid not less than the prevailing wages for domestic labourers performing the "same activity in the same area of employment as determined by the United States Secretary of Labor". (New York Times, 11 March 1954)

38-58 On 16 March 1954 the President approved a new law for the control and protection of migrant workers from Mexico. The new law (House Joint Resolution No. 355) is precautionary, because the United States and Mexico have entered into an agreement covering the problem of handling the migrant agricultural workers. (New York Times, 17 March 1954)

38-59 Representatives of the leading American and Mexican labour organizations recently met to map out a programme for dealing with problems of illegal "wetback" labourers and the legal entry of Mexicans for agricultural employment. While organized labour in the United States has disliked the use of imported workers, contending that it is unnecessary and serves as a device for undercutting domestic wage scales, it feels that it cannot stop the importation in the near future, so it is concentrating on remedying what it believes are the more undesirable features of the programme: wholesale disregard of the Mexican workers' rights specified in the international agreement regarding wages, working conditions and grievances and the processes by which it is decided that domestic labour is unavailable to fill the jobs for which the Mexicans

are brought to the United States. The labour unions are trying to co-ordinate a drive to secure their representation on the new joint United States-Mexico International Commission on Migratory Labor, which was established in March 1954 by the two Governments in connexion with the renewal of the labour importation agreement to deal with problems of both the legal and illegal traffic. A plan for union organization of the imported workers and a system whereby their grievances, along with any action north of the border, would be reported to the Confederación de Trabajadores Mexicanos, the principal Mexican labour federation, for referral to the Mexican Government was also considered. It also recommended a heavy tax and other penalties on United States employers of "wetbacks". (New York Times, 16 May 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-16; 38-25; 38-26; 38-27; 38-30; 38-38; 38-40; 38-48

URUGUAY

See item: 38-14

VENEZUELA

38-60 The Italian Consul in Venezuela, in a radio talk on Italian manpower throughout the world, pointed out several considerations of importance for Italians wishing to emigrate to Venezuela: (i) they must be absolutely certain of the authenticity of their summons or work contract and that there will be someone willing to take charge of them upon arrival; (ii) they must be sure of their ability to work in a damp climate which at times is temperate and at other times equatorial; (iii) they must have a trade; (iv) they must be willing to work in the interior of the country, away from the large cities. (Italiani nel Mondo, Rome, 10 March 1954)

See also items: 38-11; 38-14

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 38-16